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MICHAEL WALTON
P.O. Box 751
San Anselmo, CA 94979
(415) 456-7920
In Propria Persona

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE COUNTY OF MARIN

CHURCH OF SCIENTOLOGY INTERNATIONAL, a California not-for-profit religious corporation,

Plaintiff,

VS.

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GERALD ARMSTRONG; MICHAEL )
WALTON; THE GERALD ARMSTRONG )
CORPORATION, a California for)
profit corporation; DOES 1 )
through 100, inclusive, )

Defendants.

AND RELATED CROSS-ACTIONS

CASE NO. 157 680

DEFENDANT MICHAEL WALTON'S SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE

STATEMENT

RECEIVED

SEP 0 6 1994

**HUB LAW OFFICES** 

Date: September 19, 1994

Time: 9:00 A.M.

Dept: One

Trial: September 29, 1994

#### 1. STATEMENT OF FACTUAL AND LEGAL CONTENTIONS

The instant lawsuit is based upon claims by plaintiff, Church if Scientology International ("CSI"), that it is a creditor as defined by the California Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act. CSI alleges that it obtains creditor status as a result of certain acts of defendant Gerald Armstrong ("ARMSTRONG"). CSI contends that in July 1991 Armstrong began violating certain provisions of a settlement agreement which CSI and Armstrong entered into in pecember 1986. Armstrong claims that CSI began violating certain aspects of the agreement shortly after it was executed. Armstrong

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further contends that certain aspects of the agreement are not enforceable because of public policy and other reasons. Armstrong and CSI are litigating, inter alia, those issues in Los Angeles County Superior Court Case No. BC 052 395. It is CSI's claims to money damages in the Los Angeles case which allow it to claim creditor status for purposes of the instant action.

In or about August 1990, Armstrong transferred his interest in certain real and personal property to others and forgave all debts then owed to him. CSI contends that Armstrong made those transfers for the sole purpose of making himself judgment proof so that he could then begin a plot to violate the terms of the agreement and avoid payment to CSI if they were successful in obtaining a money judgment against Armstrong at some later date. CSI further alleges that Armstrong conspired with others, including this defendant ("WALTON"), in formulating and executing the plot.

Armstrong admits transferring certain interests and forgiving certain debts and argues that he was "guided" to divest himself of worldly goods through divine intervention; that the divestiture was the proper and logical sequence in the continuing development of his life; and that he received more than equivalent value for the transfers. Armstrong denies involvement in a conspiracy to defraud any creditor, including CSI. Walton denies conspiring with Armstrong or anyone else in an effort to defraud CSI or any other of Armstrong's claimed creditors.

walton denies that he received any of Armstrong's assets without giving a reasonably equivalent value in exchange for said

1 asset.

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# 2 CONSPIRACY CLAIMS

- The essential elements of a cause of action for civil conspiracy are:
  - Its formation and operation;
- The wrongful act or acts done pursuant to the common
   design; and
- 3. The damage resulting from such overt act or acts.
- 9 To establish liability on the basis of conspiracy, the facts must show that something was done, which, without the conspiracy would 10 give rise to a cause of action, since the conspiracy itself does 11 not give rise to a cause of action unless a civil wrong has been 12 committed resulting in damage. Manor Investment Co. v F.W. 13 Woolworth, Inc. (1984, 1st Dist) 159 Cal App 3d 586, 206 Cal Rptr 14 CSI alleges that Armstrong, Walton and others agreed, and 15 knowingly and willfully conspired among themselves to hinder, 16 delay, and defraud CSI in the collection of its damages should it 17 eventually obtain an award for money damages and, further conspired 18 to render Armstrong unable to pay any damages which Armstrong 19 intended to incur by his future acts. 20
  - walton and Armstrong deny the forming and operating a conspiracy; that wrongful acts were done pursuant to a conspiracy or for any other reason and further that no wrongful acts were done whatsoever; it follows then that CSI could not claim to be damaged by a conspiracy.

### FRAUDULENT TRANSFER CLAIMS

CSI alleges that Armstrong fraudulently transferred real property and assets to his coconspirator in violation of California Civil Code Sections (a) & (b)(2).

Walton claims that he gave reasonably equivalent value in exchange for any transfer that Armstrong made to him. Specifically, CSI challenges Armstrong's transfer of Armstrong's interest in that real property known as 707 Fawn Drive, Armstrong's relinquishment of interest in a sum of money (approximately \$40,000) and Armstrong's forgiveness of a debt that Walton owed of approximately \$25,000.

In the Spring of 1990 Walton and Armstrong entered into an agreement whereby Walton would terminate his law practice in Playa del Rey, California, give up his residence in Playa del Rey and relocate to 707 Fawn Drive in Marin County; Walton would commit to a one year time period in which he would live at the Fawn Drive residence. Armstrong and Walton would be co-owners of the property and would hold their respective interests as tenants in common. Both Walton and Armstrong would be "borrowers" on the mortgage loan and both would execute a deed of trust in favor of the mortgage lender. Armstrong would provide the down payment for the residence and would establish a money fund which would be an amount calculated to cover the mortgage payments, insurance payments, taxes and upkeep of the residence for one year (approximately \$40,000).

Walton and Armstrong further agreed that during that year they

would investigate the possibility of developing certain creative and artistic ideas that Armstrong had already identified and any other creative or artistic projects that may arise.

In addition, Walton was Armstrong's legal counsel in Scientology's appeal from a Los Angeles Superior Court decision in Armstrong's favor. Walton and Armstrong believed that Armstrong could provide much more effective assistance to Walton in responding to the appeal if both parties were in the same location. Considerable document review was necessary in preparation and Armstrong was the main source of explaining the chronology of events that covered more than a dozen years and the complex technical language and structure of Scientology. Armstrong and Walton agreed that legal fees charged by Walton to Armstrong for that representation would be charged against the balance of a loan Armstrong had made to Walton some years before in the amount of \$25,000.

Pursuant to this agreement, Walton and Armstrong purchased the Fawn Drive residence in May 1990 for the sum of \$530,000. They obtained a loan for the mortgage in the sum of \$397,500. They set up a joint checking account to handle the "house account fund" which was approximately \$40,000.

walton and Armstrong continued to work on the appeal matter and on July 9, 1990, filed Armstrong's <u>Respondents Brief</u>. The Court of Appeal affirmed the lower court's decision. Walton and Armstrong investigated the potential commercial and artistic impact of a number of Armstrong's projects or would be projects. None were ever

1 brought to market in a commercially viable way.

In August 1990, Armstrong forgave the loan that he made to Walton years before. As a result of the forgiveness of the loan, Walton never "billed" Armstrong for the legal services rendered in relation to the appeal.

Also in August 1990, Armstrong turned over full responsibility for managing the house fund to Walton indicating that he had no intention of handling it in the future. Walton did exercise sole responsibility for managing the house fund and paid expenses related to the residence as they came due as per the original agreement.

Finally, in August 1990, Armstrong deeded his interest in Fawn Drive to Walton. While Walton did not pay Armstrong directly any money for the transfer, Walton agreed to assume full responsibility for the \$397,500 mortgage loan and to be fully responsible for all future taxes, upkeep, repairs, insurance and any other cost related to the property. Several months later, Walton refinanced the mortgage loan dropping Armstrong as a borrower and since August 1990, Walton and his family have been fully responsible for maintaining and improving the property. Walton encouraged Armstrong to continue to live at the residence; however, Armstrong moved out in August 1991.

### SETTLEMENT PARTICULARS

There have been no demands made to this defendant. There have been no settlement discussions which involved this defendant. Other than what may be termed an ongoing religious war between CSI and

- Armstrong, no other special barriers to settlement are know to this
- 2 defendant.
- 3 Dated: September 2, 1994
- 5 Michael Walton

# PROOF OF SERVICE BY MAIL STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF MARIN

I am a resident of the county aforesaid; I am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to the within entitled action; my business address is 700 Larkspur Landing Circle, Suite 120, Larkspur, California 94939.

On September 6, 1994, I served the within DEFENDANT MICHAEL WALTON'S SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE STATEMENT on the interested parties by placing true copies thereof enclosed in sealed envelopes with postage thereon fully prepaid, in the United States mail at Larkspur, California addressed as follows:

Laurie J. Bartilson Bowles & Moxon 62 55 Sunset Blvd., Suite 2000 Los Angeles, CA 90028

Wilson, Ryan & Campilongo 235 Montgomery Street, Suite 450 San Francisco, CA 94104

Ford Greene, Esq. 711 Sir Francis Drake San Anselmo, CA 94960

Executed on September 6, 1994 at Larkspur, California.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

MICHAEL WALTON
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(415) 456-7920
In Propria Persona

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